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## **Indonesia**

## **Cotton and Products**

## **Annual**

## **2001**

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### **Report Highlights:**

**Cotton is America's third largest agricultural export to Indonesia. Indonesian cotton imports took a dramatic leap during the first 6 months of MY00, up 76 percent from MY99 due to higher cotton demand spurred in part by lower cotton prices. The MY00 estimate is 530,000 mt (2,434 bales). The MY01 forecast points to a stabilization in demand with U.S. maintaining its market share at around 22 percent. Due to the competitive price of cotton relative to synthetic fibers, some textile companies are using more cotton in their products. In addition, some firms are keeping higher than usual stock levels.**

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Includes PSD changes: Yes

Includes Trade Matrix: Yes

Annual Report

Jakarta [ID1], ID

I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK .....	2
Production .....	2
Consumption .....	2
Marketing .....	2
Stocks .....	3
Trade .....	3
Price .....	4
Investment .....	4
Policy .....	4
Issues .....	4
II. STATISTICAL TABLE .....	6
PSD Cotton .....	6
Import Trade Matrix .....	7
Import Trade Matrix .....	8
Actual Textile Production in CY1998 - 2000 .....	9
Indonesian Textile and Textile Product Exports .....	10
Indonesian Textile and Textile Product Imports .....	11
Changes in Prices per Unit for Indonesia's Textile Exports .....	12
Changes in Price per Unit for Indonesia's Textile Imports .....	13
Indonesia Cotton Exports (MY 1998 - 2000) .....	14
Indonesia Cotton Yarn Exports (CY 1998 - 2000) .....	15
Indonesia Cotton Fabric Exports (CY1998 - 2000) .....	16
Indonesia Cotton Yarn Imports (CY 1998 - 2000) .....	17
Indonesia Cotton Fabric Imports (CY 1998 - 2000) .....	17
Cotton and Textiles Import Duty and Value Added Tax .....	18
Number of Textile Companies by Location in Indonesia .....	19
Exchange Rates .....	19

## I. SITUATION AND OUTLOOK

## Production

Production of cotton in Indonesia remains insignificant due to the very low yields of cotton plants of around 500 kg / ha, produced mainly by smallholders. Due to climatic and soil limitations and an abundant international supply, it is unlikely that Indonesia will produce a significant volume of cotton in the near future.

There is one important development, however. Recently, the Government of Indonesia (GOI) through the Ministry of Agriculture, issued a decision permitting a U.S. company to release a limited amount of the transgenic cotton variety Bt cotton in seven districts in South Sulawesi. The test trial is for one year on 460 hectares. Although the use of this new technology has been controversial, the GOI plans to support it. It is the GOI's hope that the development of transgenic cotton could eventually reduce Indonesia's dependency on imported textile raw materials.

## Consumption

FAS/Jakarta forecasts cotton consumption will be up only 2 - 3 percent for MY01/02 (Oct - Sept), at approximately 510,000 mt (2,342 bales). That comes after a 11 percent increase in MY00/01, to 500,000 mt (2,296 bales) up from about 450,000 mt (2,067 bales) in MY99/00. There are indications that some mills have consumed more cotton for blends and reduced the use of man-made fibers for their textiles targeted for the export market. This is due to the favorable price of cotton over the past 5 - 10 months. One textile mill contact stated that they are using up to 1,000 mt / month whereas they did not use any at all last year.

Despite the uncertain political and economic situation plus the downturn in the global economy, many textile mills have been successful in finding ways to survive, especially the export-oriented companies. Based on data released by the Directorate for Textile Industry, Ministry of Industry and Trade, Indonesian textile production grew an average of 6 percent in CY2000. Total yarn and fabric production has increased by 4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. It is forecast that yarn and fabric production in CY2001 will increase by at least 5 percent, as the domestic textile industry continues efforts to increase textile exports. However the production of synthetic fibers was down 10 percent (e.g. 39 percent for viscose rayon).

In general, the domestic textile market remains stable. Recent visits to textile mills in the major producing area reveal that spindle utilization is currently running at about 90 percent to full capacity. Domestic growth has been limited by significant price increases for inputs which have raised prices of fabrics and garments. Meanwhile, the average Indonesian's purchasing power has weakened. It is forecast that the domestic demand for textiles and textile products in CY01 will be the same compared to the previous years. Therefore, more mills are focusing on the export market and looking for new markets abroad.

## Marketing

Increased utilization of the GSM-102 program for importing cotton over the past two years indicates that the program has been recognized by most Indonesian textile mills and local banks as an effective way to improve credit terms. Registrations under the program through May 4, 2001 reached US\$ 33.7 million.

Still, many companies are not using GSM. In general, these firms are joint venture companies or have close ties to foreign interests which enable them to obtain financing favorable through foreign branch banks or other

means.

## Stocks

Although the price of cotton is low, most textile mills hold stocks depending on their working capital. That is, the healthier, export-oriented mills continue to hold three to four months of cotton stocks, while other mills hold only one month of stock.

## Trade

The Indonesian textile industry still depends heavily on imported cotton, and imports are showing strong growth. Imports reached around 380,000 mt during the first five months of MY00/01 (August - January), up about 82 percent compared to the same period last year. Higher imports of cotton during that period were due to increased production of textile products which have cotton based materials in their blends. Australia was still the largest supplier of cotton to the Indonesian market during this period with imports totaling 163,000 mt (44 percent) compared to 89,000 mt (43 percent) during MY99/00 (Aug-Jan). Reflecting low prices and high availability, imports of U.S. cotton increased 156 percent to about 87,000 mt in MY00/01 from 34,000 mt in MY99/00 (Aug-Jan). Industry contacts believe that imports of U.S. cotton may increase in the future if prices remain competitive. Services provided by the U.S. cotton industry such as technical assistance, data and information, and also access to credit facilities are also helping U.S. competitiveness in the Indonesian market.

FAS/Jakarta forecasts Indonesia's cotton imports to remain stable at approximately 530,000 mt (2,434 bales) for MY01/02. Although cotton utilization by the domestic textile mills has been on the increase during August 00 - January 01, textile production is expected to be slower over the remainder of the year due to concerns over the domestic political situation. Due to extremely high imports in the last few months of 2000, imports during MY00/01 were revised upward to 530,000 mt, an 18 percent increase over the previous year's or 450,000 mt.

Cotton exports of 20,000 mt are forecast for MY01, on par with MY00. Since cotton production is minor, exports are likely transshipments. Major destinations are Taiwan, Hongkong and other asian countries. Cotton yarn and fabric imports increased significantly during CY2000. Yarn imports were up 100 percent to 22,000 mt while fabric imports rose 65 percent to 23,000 mt. The major suppliers of cotton yarn to Indonesia were India (32 percent) and Pakistan (27 percent). While China (26 percent), Hong Kong (22 percent) and Taiwan (22 percent) were the major suppliers of cotton fabric to Indonesia during CY00.

Indonesia's textile exports for calender year 2000 grew in volume and value. The total volume of fiber, yarn, fabric, garment and textile article exports increased by approximately 6 percent whereas total export value increased by approximately 15 percent to US\$ 8.2 billion. For CY00, exports of natural fiber went up 62 percent in volume compared to CY1999 which was still dominated by cotton (97 percent of the total natural fibers). Exports of synthetic fibers went up 22 percent after a downturn in the market in the previous year.

Industry sources estimate that up to the end of 2001, the export value of textile and textile products from Indonesia would increase further, although not significantly. This is due mostly to the drop in the value of rupiah. The GOI estimates that for CY2001, total textile exports could increase 10 percent. However, growth in exports will depend on global demand which has been waning. Most mills currently are concerned with the economic situation in Europe, Japan and the U.S. as their demand for Indonesian textile products will greatly affect total exports.

The growth in fabric production is directly correlated with the growth of cotton fabric exports. In CY00, fabric production was up 8 percent and exports grew a corresponding 10 percent. The major markets for Indonesia's cotton fabric exports during 2000 were the United States (16 percent) followed by Japan (16 percent) and the United Kingdom (11 percent). Unlike cotton fabrics, cotton yarn exports were down about 23 percent. It is estimated that most domestically produced cotton yarn is sold to local textile mills for further processing.

## **Price**

Data from the Ministry of Industry and Trade indicate that the price of exported textiles per unit for all categories in CY2000 was up 3.18 percent compared to the previous year.

## **Investment**

Industry sources indicated that they are still postponing plans to expand until the domestic political situation stabilizes. However one company reported that they will add about 25,000 spindles and expect that new machines will start running this year.

## **Policy**

On December 2000, the GOI, announced a new import duty and value added tax (VAT). The duty on cotton remains 0, but the duty on cotton yarn was reduced from 10 to 5 percent and on some cotton fabrics from 15 to 10 percent (see attached table). A VAT of 10 percent still applies. The rationale behind the lowering of the import duty is to make Indonesia textile products more competitive in the world market.

The Indonesian textile and textile products quotas have been expanding. However, according to the GOI, the utilization of the textile and textile products quotas by Indonesia is still below the target. Exports to non-quota countries have been more than to countries that impose a quota. Until recently, Indonesia operated a quota allocation system which gave companies a set quota. If the company did not use its allocation it was free to trade it to other companies. This led to an inefficient and non transparent allocation with opportunities for misuse. The new system aims to distribute the quota more equitably and prevent monopolistic practices, therefore, a fixed quota can now be transferred to another company if the transferring company cannot meet its export allocation. This system is welcome by exporters as it is more transparent, fair, and based more on actual export performance.

## **Issues**

Continued increases in the regional minimum wage (UMR) and in electrical power charges have been a major issue for the textile industry. According to industry sources, for the last few months, the monthly UMR has increased twice. In West Java, the UMR went from Rp 270,000 last year to Rp 400,000 (approximately US\$ 35/month at the current exchange rate). Electrical rates have increased by up to 100 percent. In addition the government's decision to cut its fuel subsidy for the industry will increase fuel prices. The new price for diesel has increased about 60 percent to Rp 1,000/liter. In addition, the GOI recently just increased the company's income taxes from 10 percent to 12 percent. These issues will certainly result in higher costs for textile products and will be passed on in the form of higher prices for Indonesian textiles.

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## II. STATISTICAL TABLE

### PSD Cotton

PSD Table					Units : MT	
Country:	Indonesia					
Commodity:	Cotton					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin		08/1999		08/2000		08/2001
Area Planted	0	27,000	0	27,000	0	27,000
Area Harvested	21,000	21,000	21,000	21,000	0	21,000
Beginning Stocks	52,254	39,853	57,697	18,305	59,656	31,305
Production	3,048	3,000	3,048	3,000	0	3,000
Imports	452,000	449,452	544,316	530,000	0	530,000
TOTAL SUPPLY	507,302	492,305	605,061	551,305	59,656	564,305
Exports	3,266	24,000	1,089	20,000	0	20,000
USE Dom. Consumption	435,453	440,000	533,430	490,000	0	500,000
Loss Dom. Consumption	10,886	10,000	10,886	10,000	0	10,000
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	446,339	450,000	544,316	500,000	0	510,000
Ending Stocks	57,697	18,305	59,656	31,305	59,656	34,305
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	507,302	492,305	605,061	551,305	0	564,305

PSD Table					Unit	Bales
Country:	Indonesia				Conversion	0.004593
Commodity:	Cotton					
		1999		2000		2001
	Old	New	Old	New	Old	New
Market Year Begin						
Area Planted	0	27,000	0	27,000	0	27,000
Area Harvested	21000	21,000	21000	21,000	0	21,000
Beginning Stocks	240	183	265	84	274	144
Production	14	14	14	14	0	14
Imports	2076	2,064	2500	2,434	0	2,434
TOTAL SUPPLY	2330	2,261	2779	2,532	274	2,592
Exports	15	110	5	92	0	92
USE Dom. Consumption	2000	2,021	2450	2,251	0	2,296
Loss Dom. Consumption	50	46	50	46	0	46
TOTAL Dom. Consumption	2050	2,067	2500	2,296	0	2,342
Ending Stocks	265	84	274	144	274	158
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	2330	2,261	2779	2,532	274	2,592

Note : Old Column is the official FAS/W data; New column is FAS/Jakarta data.

**Import Trade Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix					
Country:				Units:	1,000 mt
Commodity:	Cotton				
Time period:	Aug-Jul				
Imports for	1998/1999		1999/2000		2000/2001*
U.S.	80	U.S.	97	U.S.	87
Others		Others		Others	
Australia	249	Australia	161	Australia	163
China	27	China	67	China	39
Ivory Coast	22	Ivory Coast	17	Pakistan	19
Syrian Arab Rep.	15	Syrian Arab Rep.	14	Syrian Arab Rep.	10
Uzbekistan	12	Benin	9	Ivory Coast	10
Benin	10	Pakistan	8	Benin	6
Burkina Faso	9	Burkina Faso	6	Tanzania	5
Tanzania	7	Uzbekistan	6	Uzbekistan	5
Mexico	5	Mexico	5	Argentina	2
Argentina	5	Tanzania	4	Mexico	2
Total for Others	361		297		261
Others not listed	66		56		34
Grand Total	507		450		382

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

\* : Aug 2000 - Jan 2001 only



**Import Trade Matrix**

Import Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	Cotton		
Time period:	Aug-Jan		
Imports for	1999/2000		2000/2001
U.S.	34	U.S.	87
Others		Others	
Australia	89	Australia	163
China	24	China	39
Ivory Coast	9	Pakistan	19
Syrian Arab Rep.	8	Syrian Arab Rep.	10
Benin	5	Ivory Coast	10
Burkina Faso	4	Benin	6
Argentina	4	Tanzania	5
Uzbekistan	3	Uzbekistan	5
Tanzania	2	Argentina	2
Mexico	2	Mexico	2
Total for Others	150		261
Others not listed	26		22
Grand Total	210		370

**Actual Textile Production in CY1998 - 2000  
in Metric Tons**

Products	1998	1999	2000
MANMADE FIBER	746,835	839,566	750,448
a. Viscose Rayon	266,145	316,148	193,648
b. Polyester Staple	480,690	523,418	556,800
YARNS	1,783,696	1,912,485	1,988,785
a. Polyester Filament	612,000	612,000	684,310
b. Nylon Filament	40,163	40,163	41,750
c. Spun Yarn	1,131,533	1,260,322	1,262,725
FABRICS	1,341,245	1,346,236	1,458,015
a. Woven Fabrics	1,140,058	1,147,049	1,239,313
b. Knitted Fabrics	201,187	201,187	218,702
GARMENTS	535,034	543,150	545,476
OTHER TEXTILE			
PRODUCTS	21,834	22,534	22,601

Source : Ministry of Industry and Trade (MoIT)

**Indonesian Textile and Textile Product Exports**  
**(CY 1998 - 2000)**  
**Volume : in Metric Tons; Value : in US\$ 1,000**

No.	Products	1998		1999		2000	
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value
1	<b>FIBERS</b>	<b>137,632</b>	<b>146,584</b>	<b>108,900</b>	<b>97,654</b>	<b>140,369</b>	<b>135,227</b>
	1.1. Natural Fiber	13,096	18,631	18,565	18,498	30,055	26,092
	a. Cotton	12,546	17,357	17,940	17,794	29,185	24,909
	b. Silk	105	70	66	182	12	61
	c. Wool	7	5	16	110	125	544
	d. Others	437	1,200	543	412	733	577
	1.2. Synthetics	124,537	127,953	90,335	79,156	110,315	109,135
	a. Polyester	52,347	39,031	39,228	25,919	44,761	35,055
	b. Nylon	403	555	426	633	661	1,177
	c. Acrylic	1,420	1,212	1,632	1,351	256	412
	d. Rayon	70,057	86,523	38,916	44,486	51,656	64,233
	e. Others	308	631	10,133	6,768	12,980	8,258
2	<b>YARNS</b>	<b>437,909</b>	<b>889,412</b>	<b>645,493</b>	<b>1,177,420</b>	<b>717,090</b>	<b>1,326,218</b>
	2.1. Spun Yarn	260,859	635,981	380,135	828,884	369,278	850,198
	2.2. Rayon	1,123	2,710	4,388	8,398	1,977	5,757
	2.3. Polyester	154,758	197,890	222,141	256,683	303,631	383,550
	2.4. Nylon	17,164	45,670	32,853	73,186	34,659	78,060
	2.5. Acrylic	1,325	2,795	1,525	1,584	2,770	2,566
	2.6. Others	2,681	4,367	4,451	8,686	4,775	6,086
3	<b>FABRICS</b>	<b>374,957</b>	<b>1,345,109</b>	<b>396,473</b>	<b>1,614,593</b>	<b>416,017</b>	<b>1,913,157</b>
	3.1. Grey	198,654	378,903	124,791	372,947	123,723	453,962
	3.2. Finished	176,304	966,205	271,682	1,241,646	292,294	1,459,196
4	<b>GARMENTS</b>	<b>196,047</b>	<b>2,406,967</b>	<b>322,812</b>	<b>3,526,678</b>	<b>341,971</b>	<b>4,281,328</b>
5	<b>TEXTILE ARTICLES</b>	<b>44,654</b>	<b>235,726</b>	<b>105,657</b>	<b>437,232</b>	<b>118,659</b>	<b>547,858</b>
	5.1. Rugs/Carpets	3,635	14,749	19,758	35,971	11,057	28,308
	5.2. Others	41,019	220,977	85,899	401,261	107,602	519,550
6	<b>PEBT</b>	<b>542,198</b>	<b>2,298,041</b>	<b>62,940</b>	<b>303,704</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>1,150</b>
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,733,399</b>	<b>7,321,840</b>	<b>1,642,275</b>	<b>7,157,281</b>	<b>1,734,264</b>	<b>8,204,938</b>

Source : Ministry of Industry and Trade

**Indonesian Textile and Textile Product Imports  
(CY 1998 - 2000)**

**Volume : in Metric Tons ; Value : in US\$ 1,000**

No.	Products	1998		1999		2000
		Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
1	FIBERS	620,244	988,691	615,928	833,648	777,485
	1.1. Natural Fiber	463,580	782,467	465,389	682,211	570,494
	a. Cotton	454,477	763,686	456,733	672,640	565,023
	b. Silk	65	309	434	766	657
	c. Wool	2,758	16,150	1,522	6,501	1,723
	d. Others	6,280	2,321	6,699	2,305	3,091
	1.2. Synthetics	156,664	206,224	150,539	151,437	206,990
	a. Polyester	34,373	29,598	48,998	36,391	64,659
	b. Nylon	346	1,027	309	879	557
	c. Acrylic	103,160	149,385	85,176	94,202	112,927
	d. Rayon	16,731	22,524	12,373	15,121	24,048
	e. Others	2,053	3,689	3,683	4,844	4,799
2	YARNS	66,080	220,957	62,184	195,290	92,822
	2.1. Spun Yarn	13,959	46,804	17,331	49,379	32,881
	2.2. Rayon	26,004	95,979	23,441	80,145	26,202
	2.3. Polyester	14,836	28,172	10,355	19,841	14,722
	2.4. Nylon	9,716	36,142	9,172	28,530	16,401
	2.5. Acrylic	92	705	167	339	469
	2.6. Others	1,474	13,156	1,717	17,055	2,147
3	FABRICS	102,780	746,010	117,898	631,058	174,150
	3.1. Grey	7,735	43,135	12,466	37,933	24,661
	3.2. Finished	95,045	702,875	105,432	593,124	149,489
4	GARMENTS	2,154	5,019	6,007	8,180	9,618
5	TEXTILE ARTICLES	19,882	59,831	34,141	47,454	43,070
	5.1. Rugs/Carpets	5,141	2,746	2,837	1,835	5,802
	5.2. Others	14,741	57,085	31,304	45,619	37,268
	TOTAL	811,141	2,020,508	836,160	1,715,629	1,097,144

**Changes in Prices per Unit for Indonesia's Textile Exports  
(US\$ Mkg)**

No.	Products	1998	1999	2000	% Change from 1999 - 2000
1	FIBERS	1.07	0.90	0.96	7.43
	1.1. Natural Fiber	1.42	1.00	0.87	(12.87)
	a. Cotton	1.38	0.99	0.85	(13.95)
	b. Silk	0.66	2.77	5.08	83.78
	c. Others	0.63	6.76	4.35	(35.66)
	d. Others	2.74	0.76	0.79	3.87
	1.2. Synthetics	1.03	0.88	0.99	12.90
	a. Polyester	0.75	0.66	0.78	18.53
	b. Nylon	1.38	1.48	1.78	20.01
	c. Acrylic	0.85	0.83	1.61	94.48
	d. Rayon	1.24	1.14	1.24	8.78
	e. Others	2.05	0.67	0.64	(4.76)
2	YARNS	2.03	1.82	1.85	1.39
	2.1. Spun Yarn	2.44	2.18	2.30	5.59
	2.2. Rayon	2.41	1.91	2.91	52.15
	2.3. Polyester	1.28	1.16	1.26	9.32
	2.4. Nylon	2.66	2.23	2.25	1.10
	2.5. Acrylic	2.11	1.04	0.93	(10.81)
	2.6. Others	1.63	1.95	1.27	(34.68)
3	FABRICS	3.59	4.07	4.60	12.92
	3.1. Grey	1.91	2.99	3.67	22.77
	3.2. Finished	5.48	4.57	4.99	9.23
4	GARMENTS	12.28	10.92	12.52	14.60
5	TEXTILE ARTICLES	5.28	4.14	4.62	11.57
	5.1. Rugs/Carpets	4.06	1.82	2.56	40.62
	5.2. Others	5.39	4.67	4.83	3.36
6	PEBT	4.24	4.83	7.19	48.95
	TOTAL	4.22	4.36	4.73	3.18

Source : Ministry of Industry and Trade, processed by FAS/Jakarta

**Changes in Price per Unit for Indonesia's Textile Imports**

(US\$/kg)

No.	Products	1998	1999	2000	% Change from 1999-2000
1	FIBERS	1.59	1.35	1.30	(4.07)
	1.1. Natural Fiber	1.69	1.47	1.30	(11.46)
	a. Cotton	1.68	1.47	1.29	(12.28)
	b. Silk	4.72	1.77	1.53	(13.07)
	c. Wool	5.86	4.27	4.40	3.01
	d. Others	0.37	0.34	0.63	84.19
	1.2. Synthetics	1.32	1.01	1.30	29.21
	a. Polyester	0.86	0.74	0.90	20.98
	b. Nylon	2.97	2.84	2.59	(8.80)
	c. Acrylic	1.45	1.11	1.53	38.29
	d. Rayon	1.35	1.22	1.30	6.32
	e. Others	1.80	1.32	1.01	(23.25)
2	YARNS	3.34	3.14	2.98	(5.24)
	2.1. Spun Yarn	3.35	2.85	2.68	(5.98)
	2.2. Rayon	3.69	3.42	3.12	(8.70)
	2.3. Polyester	1.90	1.92	2.24	16.68
	2.4. Nylon	3.72	3.11	3.27	5.17
	2.5. Acrylic	7.67	2.03	1.27	(37.40)
	2.6. Others	8.93	9.93	8.95	(9.89)
3	FABRICS	7.26	5.35	5.32	(0.62)
	3.1. Grey	5.58	3.04	3.30	8.30
	3.2. Finished	7.40	5.63	5.65	0.50
4	GARMENTS	2.33	1.36	1.08	(20.66)
5	TEXTILE ARTICLES	3.01	1.39	1.43	2.87
	5.1. Rugs/Carpets	0.53	0.65	0.50	(23.39)
	5.2. Others	3.87	1.46	1.58	8.09
6	PEBT				
	TOTAL	2.49	2.05	2.08	(17.63)

**Indonesia Cotton Exports (MY 1998 - 2000)**  
**HS Code 5201, 5202, 5203**

Export Trade Matrix					
Country:				Units :	1,000 MT
Commodity:					
Time period:	Aug-Jul				
Exports for	1998/1999		1999/2000		2000/2001*
U.S.	0	U.S.	0	U.S.	0
Others		Others		Others	
Taiwan	5	Taiwan	4	Taiwan	2
Japan	2	Hong Kong	3	Japan	2
Phillippines	1	Japan	3	Hong Kong	2
Thailand	1	Thailand	2	Italy	1
		India	2	Thailand	1
		Netherlands	2	Vietnam	1
		Belgium	1	China	1
		Philippines	1	India	1
		Italy	1		
		Vietnam	1		
Total for Others	9		20		11
Others not listed	4		4		4
Grand Total	13		24		15

**Indonesia Cotton Yarn Exports (CY 1998 - 2000)**  
**HS Code 5204, 5205 and 5207**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	Cotton Yarn		
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Exports for	1998	1999	2000
U.S.	2	4	4
Others			
Japan	24	43	26
Hong Kong	19	18	16
Rep of Korea	6	15	12
China	2	5	6
Taiwan	11	3	3
Belgium	3	2	2
Singapore	3	3	2
Australia	2	2	2
Sri Lanka	2	2	2
Germany	3	2	1
Malaysia	2	2	1
United Kingdom	1	1	1
Bangladesh	0	1	1
Total for Others	78	99	75
Others not listed	15	13	11
Grand Total	95	116	90

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), revised by FAS/Jakarta



**Indonesia Cotton Fabric Exports (CY1998 - 2000)**  
**HS Code 5208 and 5209**

Export Trade Matrix			
Country:		Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	Cotton Fabric		
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Exports for	1998	1999	2000
U.S.	9	7	12
Others			
Japan	2	11	11
Hong Kong	7	7	6
Philippines	2	4	2
Italy	5	3	4
Taiwan	3	3	2
United Kingdom	3	3	8
Germany	1	2	2
Sri Lanka	1	2	3
Korea	1	2	1
Netherlands	1	1	1
Spain	1	1	1
China	0	1	1
Malaysia	0	1	2
Singapore	0	1	1
Belgium	2	1	2
Australia	0	1	1
Turkey	1	0	2
France	101	0	0
Thailand	1	1	1
United Arab Emirates	0	1	1
Canada	0	1	1
Total for Others	132	47	53
Others not listed	16	15	11
Grand Total	157	69	76

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), revised by FAS/Jakarta

**Indonesia Cotton Yarn Imports (CY 1998 - 2000)**  
**HS Code 5204, 5205, and 5207**

Country:	Indonesia	Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	Cotton Yarn		
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Imports for	1998	1999	2000
U.S.	0	0	0
Others			
India	2	3	7
Pakistan	2	2	6
Hong Kong	1	1	2
Australia	1	2	2
Thailand	0	0	1
Taiwan	0	1	1
Total for Others	6	9	19
Others not listed	0	2	3
Grand Total	6	11	22

**Indonesia Cotton Fabric Imports (CY 1998 - 2000)**  
**HS Code 5208 and 5209**

Country:	Indonesia	Units:	1,000 MT
Commodity:	Cotton Fabric		
Time period:	Jan-Dec		
Imports for	1998	1999	2000
U.S.	0	0	0
Others			
China	2	3	6
Hong Kong	5	4	5
Taiwan	2	3	5
Rep. of Korea	2	2	2
Japan	1	1	1
Total for Others	12	13	19
Others not listed	2	1	4
Grand Total	14	14	23

Source : Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)

**Cotton and Textiles Import Duty and Value Added Tax**

HS Code	Description	Import Duty		VAT (%)
		Old (%)	New (%)	
5201.00.000	Cotton, not carded or combed.	0	0	0
5202	Cotton waste (incl. yarn waste and garmented stock)	5	5	10
5203	Cotton, carded or combed.	5	5	10
5204	Cotton sewing thread, whether or not put up for retail sale	10	5	10
5205	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale	10	5	10
5206	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread), containing less than 85% by weight of cotton, not put up for retail sale	10	5	10
5207	Cotton yarn (other than sewing thread) put up for retail sale	10	5	10
5208	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing not more than 200 g/m sq.			
5208.11 - 5208.19	- Unbleached	10	10	10
5208.21 - 5208.29	- Bleached	15	10	10
5208.31 - 5208.49	- Dyed	15	10	10
5208.51 - 5208.59	- Printed	15	10	10
5209	Woven fabrics of cotton, containing 85% or more by weight of cotton, weighing more than 200 g/m sq			
5209.11 - 5209.19	- Unbleached	10	10	10
5209.21 - 5209.29	- Bleached	15	10	10
5209.31 - 5209.49	- Dyed	15	10	10
5209.51 - 5209.59	- Printed	15	10	10

Source : 2000 Government of Indonesia Tariff Book

Note : Old data : effective October 14, 1999 ; New data : effective December 26, 2000

**Number of Textile Companies by Location in Indonesia  
(CY 1998 - 2000)**

No.	Location	1997	1998	1999	2000
1	Sumatra	46	46	46	49
2	DKI Jakarta	448	450	450	455
3	West Java	1,433	1,448	1,463	1,496
4	Central Java	370	375	377	380
5	Yogyakarta	30	30	30	31
6	East Java	145	149	149	150
7	Bali	78	78	78	83
8	Sulawesi	5	5	5	5
	TOTAL	2,555	2,581	2,598	2,649

### Exchange Rates

Exchange Rate (Rp./1US\$) on Period Month Ending Basis												
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
1997	2,387	2,403	2,418	2,443	2,458	2,450	2,528	2,190	3,350	3,700	3,740	5,700
1998	13,513	9,377	8,740	8,211	10,767	15,160	13,850	11,700	11,314	9,142	7,755	8,100
1999	9,419	8,992	8,778	8,632	8,179	6,750	6,989	7,736	8,571	6,949	7,439	7,161
2000	7,414	7,517	7,598	7,988	8,728	8,742	9,055	8,290	8,780	9,395	9,530	9,595
2001	9,450	9,835	10,400	11,675	11,423							

Source : Centra Bureau of statistics (available up to July 2000) and Bisnis Indonesia newspaper  
May 2001 exchange rate is quoted for May 25, 2001.